CHICAGO AMERICAN
Chicago, Illinois
August 24, 1962

Mouse Cancer Produced with Filter Tip Tars

All brands of filter tip cigarets contain enough tar to cause skin cancers in mice, a medical research team said today. They noted however, that filtered smoke yields only one-third of the amount o ftar in standard cigaret smoke.

The findings are based on a one year study in which the tar from machine-smoked cigarets was rubbed on the shaved skin of laboratory animals until tumors appeared. The first showed up after 19 weeks of tar applications.

The report, made by a Buffalo research group headed by Fred G. Bock, appears in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical association.

It drew criticism from T. V. Hartnett, chairman of the Tobacco Industry Research committee, who noted that cancers have been produced in laboratory animals with a number of harmless, everyday substances including eggs, glucose [sugar] and medicinal skin creams. Hartnett added:

"It is apparent that animal skin painting is not relevant to the problem of human cancer, particularly lung cancer.

More to the point is this fact; human-type lung cancer has never been produced in animals as a result of having them inhale tobacco smoke thruout their lifetime."

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HERALD EXAMINER
Los Angeles, California
August 24, 1962

Tobacco Again Linked to Cancer

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (UPI)—A medical research team said today their tests have demonstrated tobacco smoke drawn through filter tipped cigarettes contains a tar substance that can cause skin cancers in mice, but that filtered smoke yielded only one third of the amount of tar in standard cigarette smoke.

They said tumors were induced by every brand of cigarette tested.

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NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
August 25, 1962

4 CANCER EXPERTS STUDY FILTER TIPS

Find Cigarette Tars Cause Skin Affliction in Mice

By DONALD JANSON
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—Filter-tip cigarettes contain enough tar to cause skin cancer in mice, four New York State Department of Health researchers reported today.

However, they found that filter tips yielded only a third the amount of tar contained in the smoke of standard cigarettes and consequently produced fewer skin tumors and a slower onset of tumors than standard cigarettes.

No skin tumors or cancer developed in a control group of mice that received no cigarette tar in the year-long experiment.

"The ideal course [for humans]," the researchers concluded, "would be to stop smoking altogether."

The researchers are Dr. Fred G. Bock, Dr. George E. Moore, Dr. John E. Dowd and Dr. Paul C. Clark of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute at Buffalo. Their experiment was reported in the current issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association, published here.

They used six brands of cigarettes, including two filter-tip types, in an effort to determine whether the cancer risk had been reduced by modifications made by tobacco companies in recent years.

The six brands were machine smoked to obtain the tar. This was then dissolved in a solvent and applied to the skin of mice in amounts equivalent to 3.3 smoked cigarettes a day.

Skin tumors were produced in forty-one of seventy-six mice that received tar from the standard brands, and in fifteen of sixty mice given filter-tip tar. Nineteen tumors, some from each group, progressed to skin cancers within the one-year period.

The first tumor appeared nineteen weeks after the start of the experiment.

No tumors developed in sixty-six mice painted with the solvent (acetone) alone or in sixty-five untreated mice.

The researchers found that tar yielded among the standard cigarettes differed by less than 20 per cent.

"The public health implications of the data are indirect but meaningful," the researchers said. "The smoke of all of the six brands of cigarettes was carcinogenic [cancer causing]. In contrast, a reduction in the total amount of smoke delivered to the target area resulted in a reduction in the incidence of tumors.

"A parallel reduction in dose could be accomplished by smokers through smoking fewer cigarettes. Studies of human populations have shown that men who smoke fewer cigarettes have a lower lung-cancer incidence.

"A reduced intake of smoke also could be accomplished by a smoker through taking fewer puffs or through smoking the same number of cigarettes which, by means of filters or other devices, give rise to smaller yields of inhaled tar."

T. V. Hartnett, chairman of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, issued the following statement in response to the American Medical Association report:

"Not having seen the full article as yet, we cannot give any detailed comment. However, scientists advise us that it is important to note that cancers have been produced in laboratory animals with a number of harmless everyday substances, including glucose, eggs and medicinal skin creams. It is apparent that animal skin painting is not directly relevant to the problem of human cancer, particularly lung cancer.

"More to the point is this fact: human-type lung cancer has never been produced in animals as a result of having them inhale tobacco smoke throughout their lifetimes."

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/rgyk0000